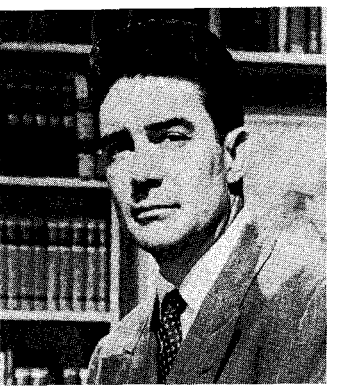
THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 11, No. 18 (Broadcast 506) May 3, 1965 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

In July, 1963, President John F. Kennedy asked for revision of immigration laws, demanding abolition of the national origin quota system (the basic feature of our present immigration laws), saying:

"The system is based upon the national origins of the population of the United States in 1920 . . . . Because of the composition of our population in 1920, the system is heavily weighted in favor of immigration from northern Europe and severely limits immigration from southern and eastern Europe and from other parts of the world . . . ."[1]

On January 8, 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson endorsed the Kennedy immigration proposals; but the 88th Congress did not enact them into law.

On January 13, 1965, President Johnson submitted a special message to Congress, saying:

"A change is needed in our laws dealing with immigration. Four Presidents [Johnson, Kennedy, Eisenhower, Truman] have called attention to serious defects in this legislation. Action is long overdue . . . The principal reform called for is the elimination of the national origins quota system. That system is incompatible with our basic American tradition . . . .

"Violations of this tradition [of admitting people from all nations] by the national origins quota system does incalculable harm. The procedures imply that men and women from some countries are, just because of where they come from, more desirable citizens than others . . . . Relationships with a number of countries, and hence the success of our foreign policy, is needlessly impeded by this proposition.

"The quota system has other grave defects. Too often it arbitrarily denies us immigrants who have outstanding and sorely needed talents and skills. I do not believe this is either good government or good sense.

"Thousands of our citizens are needlessly separated from their parents or other close relatives . . . .

"I urge the Congress to return the United States to an immigration policy which serves the national interest and continues our traditional ideals . . . ."[2]

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1965. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No Reproductions Permitted.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Representative Emanuel Celler, New York City Democrat, introduced the administration bill (HR 2580) in the House on January 13. Senator Philip A. Hart, Michigan Democrat, introduced a companion bill (S 500) in the Senate on January 15.

The Celler-Hart administration bills are practically identical with the Kennedy proposals of 1963.

History of American Immigration

President Johnson is not correct in asserting that a non-selective, wide-open immigration policy is a traditional American ideal. Even before the American War For Independence, immigration into the colonies was often restricted, most of the restrictions being against undesirable individuals. The Founding Fathers strongly opposed easy, indiscriminate admission of foreigners to the United States, fearing that people who did not understand or respect American ideals of freedom and independence would re-establish in the new world the oppressive old-world political, social, and economic systems which Americans had rebelled against. George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson — all were outspoken on this point.[3]

In 1788, the Continental Congress unanimously adopted a resolution recommending that states impose restrictions on certain types of immigrants. Six states (Georgia, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia) promptly acted to implement the recommendation. The troublesome problem of immigration was much discussed in the early days of the Republic; but no national policy was adopted, because of an unresolved question: should action be taken by the national government or by state governments?[3]

The Constitution was adopted in 1789; and the first national census, required by the Constitution, was taken in 1790. That first census revealed the following composition of the American population:[3]

English	2,605,699
Negro	757,208[4]
Scotch	221,562
German	176,407
Dutch	78,959
Irish	61,534
French	17,619
Hebrew	1,243
All others	9,421

Exclusive of Indians (not counted in the 1790 census) and of negroes (most of whom were slaves), the American population at the beginning of our national life was more than 99% northern and western European stock (generally called nordic).

It is estimated that fewer than 250,000 immigrants came to America from 1790 to 1820 (and that they were practically all northern and western Europeans).[3] Yet, during that 30-year period, the population of the United States more than doubled.[5]

On March 2, 1819, Congress passed the first immigration bill, not restricting immigration but requiring a listing of all immigrants. Before then, there had been no accurate records of immigration. Between 1820 and 1850, the population of the United States more than tripled. In this 30-year period, immigration was responsible for much of the population growth; but, since most of the immigrants were from northern and western Europe, the U. S. population in 1850 (exclusive of Indians and negroes) was still nordic.[3]

Public demand for immigration controls was widespread during the 1830's and 1840's, and remained a dominant political issue until the Civil War. Opening of the West greatly accelerated immigration after the Civil War; but the new influx of immigrants did not significantly change the racial composition of our population, because most of the immigrants were still from northern and western Europe. The 1880 census revealed that more than 95% of the white American population was nordic.[6]

The first century of America's national life under the present Constitution ended with the decade of the 1880's. In that same decade, the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

great American frontier vanished. The passing of the frontier brought profound changes in immigration.

The millions of immigrants who came to America between 1790 and 1890, pushing across the continent in the miracle of human achievement known as the Westward Movement, hazarding their all on a voyage into the unknown, carving a great nation out of a raw wilderness, were, predominantly, nordics from northern and western Europe. Life on the American frontier was harsh — often extraordinarily cruel; but the immigrants who helped tame the wild country during that first miraculous century of our national life were not looking for the fat and easy life. They were looking for freedom.

By 1890, the West was won. The great, vacant continent had been explored and made safe. The voyage to America was no longer an adventure into the dangerous unknown, or a daring pilgrimage in quest of freedom; it was a journey to the promised land. It was then that great tidal waves of immigrants—a majority of them from southern and eastern Europe — began pounding our shores.[7]

By 1900, Americans had begun to worry about the prospect of over-population, and about the added problem of assimilation. In most of our eastern cities, there were huge, unassimilated nationality groups — people who retained the language, customs, and attitudes of the nations whence they had come. Some second-generation products of these groups (feeling left out, cut off, and oppressed) became easy prey to racketeers, vice merchants, and subversive agitators.[3]

Early immigrants from northern and western Europe had brought with them some understanding of freedom and some experience in self-government; but vast numbers of later immigrants, from the slums and ghettoes of southern and eastern Europe, were an illiterate, oppressed — often brutalized — people. Many of them came, not to help build something from nothing, but hoping to get something for nothing.

By 1914, immigration was a delicate and dangerous problem in the United States. Concentrated nationality groups had become voting blocs able to control venal politicians and thus influence national legislation to serve, not the nation's interest, but their own selfish interests.

Woodrow Wilson spoke bitterly of "this coarse crew [of eastern and southern Europeans] that came crowding in every year at the eastern ports," saying they were less desirable than Chinese laborers (who had been excluded by various acts of Congress since 1882).[3]

On February 5, 1917, Congress passed an immigration act excluding practically all Asians, requiring immigrants to pass a simple literacy test, and prohibiting immigration of individual undesirables (idiots, criminals, degenerates, persons with serious communicable diseases, and so on).[3] But the mammoth influx of eastern and southern Europeans continued.[7]

In the years 1920-21, more than one and a quarter million immigrants entered the United States. A recession occurred during this time of adjustment to a peacetime economy; and American soldiers, returning from World War I, found the good jobs taken by the new immigrants.

Statistics revealed an alarming picture at the beginning of the Roaring Twenties:

— Immigrants from southern and eastern Europe, adhering to the cultures of their mother countries, were hostile to the free institutions of America. They were fomenting views and exerting political pressures dangerous to the American system of social and political organization.

— The ignorance and low standards of non-nordic immigrants were depressing wages, causing unemployment, creating slums, increasing crime rates.

— Immigration was replacing the old native stock with a racially different stock, not only because of the vast numbers of new immigrants, but also because they created social and economic conditions which depressed the native birth rate.

— Almost all violence and turmoil caused by anarchism, socialism, communism, and other alien isms could be traced to the new immigrants.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

— There were more than 1500 foreign-language newspapers in the United States, many of them hostile to American constitutional principles, many advocating socialism, most of them encouraging foreign nationality groups to retain their identity as aliens, apart from, and at odds with, the mainstream of American life.

— Fewer than 50% of the new immigrants tried to achieve citizenship, because they did not understand (or did not want) the responsibilities of citizens in a free, self-governing country.

— A majority of all inmates in public institutions for feeble-minded and insane persons, for paupers, and for criminals were new immigrants.[3]

Something had to be done, but effective action was difficult because of the political power of unassimilated nationality groups. In 40 of the 68 American cities with more than 100,000 people in 1920, foreigners and their children constituted a majority of the total population. Eighty percent of New York City was foreign born or of foreign parentage. In Boston, 46.3% of all males over 21 were foreign born. In all the New England states, and in the states of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, more than 35% of all males above the age of 21 were foreign born.[3]

On May 19, 1921, Congress passed a stop-gap law placing some quota restrictions on immigration; but a definite, permanent policy was needed.[3]

In 1924, the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization reported:

"Since it is the axiom of political science that a government not imposed by external force is the visible expression of the ideals, standards and social viewpoint of the people over which it rules, it is obvious that a change in the character or composition of the population must inevitably result in the evolution of a form of government consonant with the base upon which it rests. If, therefore, the principles of individual liberty, guarded by constitutional government created on this continent nearly a century and a half ago are to endure, the basic strain of our population must be maintained and our economic standards preserved.

"With full recognition of the material progress which we owe to the races from southern and eastern Europe, we are conscious that the continued arrival of great numbers tends to upset our balance of population, to depress our standard of living, and to unduly charge our institutions for the care of the socially inadequate.

"If immigration from southern and eastern Europe may enter the United States on a basis of substantial equality with that admitted from older sources of supply, it is clear that if any appreciable number of immigrants are to be allowed to land upon our shores the balance of racial preponderance must in time pass to those elements of the population who reproduce more rapidly on a lower standard of living than those possessing other ideals.

"We owe impartial justice to all those who have established themselves in our midst . . . . On the other hand, the American people do not concede the right of any foreign group in the United States, or government abroad, to demand a participation in our possessions, tangible or intangible, or to dictate the character of our legislation . . . ."[3]

Despite heavy opposition from states with large numbers of new immigrants, America's first comprehensive immigration policy was enacted into law in April, 1924. The Immigration Act of 1924 established a national origin quota system which applied to all nations, except independent nations in the Western Hemisphere. The law provided that a total of 164,677 immigrants a year could be admitted from all of the quota countries. The quota given each country was based initially on the 1890 census, the base shifting to the 1920 census in 1929, and the total quota decreasing to 153,714.[3]

The system worked this way:

If 40% of the American population in 1890 was of British origin, only 40% of the 164,677 immigrants allowed from quota countries each year could be British; if 20% of the American population in 1890 were German, only 20% of all quota immigrants could be German; if 5% of the population were Italian in 1890, only 5% of all quota immigrants could be Italian. In 1929, nationality quotas were changed to reflect the composition of the American population as revealed by the 1920 census.

Exceptions from quota restrictions were made for certain individuals. For example, if only

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

65,000 could be admitted in one year from Great Britain, as quota immigrants, additional British could be admitted as non-quota immigrants, depending on family ties and other situations specified by law. National origin quotas applied to immigrants from European colonies or possessions in the Western Hemisphere, but all immigrants from independent nations in the Western Hemisphere were non-quota. The law set no limit on non-quota immigrants.

All immigrants — quota and non-quota — were subject to restrictions intended to keep out such undesirables as illiterates, idiots, criminals, and so on.

The disproportion in sizes of immigrant quotas assigned to quota nations by the Immigration Act of 1924 was not based on theories of racial superiority, but on a desire to maintain, as nearly as possible, the kind of population which had built our nation. Inasmuch as the 1890 census revealed that approximately 85% of the population of the United States was nordic, the intent of the 1924 law was to guarantee that approximately 85% of all future immigrants would be nordic. But the law failed to accomplish its purpose, because of exceptions which allowed an unspecified number of non-quota immigrants. From 1925 to 1929, practically all *quota immigrants* came from nordic countries; but they were only half of the total. The other half were non-quota immigrants, most of them from non-quota countries in the Western Hemisphere.[3]

After the economic collapse of 1929, non-quota immigration declined sharply — until the mid-1930's, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt virtually nullified our basic immigration laws by pushing through Congress various refugee acts and amendments to the 1924 statute, admitting, as non-quota immigrants, the kinds of people whom the 1924 law was designed to keep out. By 1940, non-quota immigration was much greater than quota immigration; and about 90% of the non-quota immigrants were coming from non-nordic nations.[3]

By 1946, our immigration laws were a jumble of amendments and exceptions, providing little protection against alien hordes swarming into our country. The Soviets were sending communist agents into the United States by the thousands. Soviet agents were smuggled into the United States Zone of Germany where, with the help of communists and their sympathizers in the International Refugee Organization, they were declared victims of the nazis and, as such, given priority visas to the United States.

It was against this background that Congress, in 1947, began an exhaustive four-and-one-half-year study which resulted in the McCarran-Walter Act, our present basic immigration law, enacted in 1952 over President Truman's veto.[3]

The McCarran-Walter Act set a limit of 154,657 a year as the maximum number of quota immigrants,[8] and divided this number into nationality quotas based on the census of 1920.

The law discriminates against criminals, communists, and other subversives, requiring careful examination of all immigrants.

Attacks on The Immigration Law

Within five days after the McCarran-Walter Act became effective in 1952, a commission, appointed by President Truman, reported that the law had to be rewritten.

Before the law was a year old, the Eisenhower administration by-passed it by ramming through Congress the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, which permitted 209,000 refugee immigrants to enter the U. S. from Europe and Asia — in addition to immigrants admitted under the McCarran-Walter Act.[3]

One of the oldest communist fronts still active in the United States — American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born — works ceaselessly to destroy the immigration barriers by which this nation seeks to protect itself, and so do leading liberals in both political parties and in the liberal establishment generally. Concerted attack on the McCarran-Walter Act rises in in-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tensity when world events provide pretext or useful propaganda material.

An all-out assault was made following the Hungarian rebellion of 1956. During the year 1956, 2,453,337 aliens were admitted to the United States. The annual recorded average of immigrants during the 1890-1914 period (when the volume of immigration was considered a floodtide) was less than one million. These facts were largely ignored. Through the media of mass communication, Americans were bombarded with the idea that America was not opening her arms wide enough to receive freedom-loving refugees; that we were being stingy and selfish about admitting oppressed people while the rest of the world, less able to help, was being generous; and that we should, therefore, remove our national shame by throwing open the doors.

On January 21, 1957, a group of liberal Democrats in the House proposed major revision of the McCarran-Walter Act.

On January 31, 1957, President Eisenhower asked Congress for liberalizing revisions of the McCarran-Walter Act. The Eisenhower proposals (never enacted) were essentially the same as those made by liberal Democrats ten days before — about the same as those made by President Kennedy in 1963, and those now being made by President Johnson.

Danger Ahead

President Johnson claims one purpose of his bill is to bring in "immigrants who have outstanding and sorely needed talents and skills." Yet, his bill would double quotas from such countries as Tanzia, Malawi, and Yemen. What talents and skills do we sorely need from such places?[9]

The President makes an emotional appeal about "thousands of our citizens . . . needlessly separated from their . . . close relatives." Under exceptions specified in present law, alien close relatives of American citizens could enter as preferred quota or as non-quota immigrants — if they could pass tests intended to exclude individual undesirables, such as morons, criminals, illiterates, degenerates, communists, and so on.[3]

In an article published February 4, 1965, by the *Washington Evening Star*, Jenkin Lloyd Jones said:

"Why should the United States be the only advanced nation in the world to develop a guilt complex over selective immigration? Every other country that is attractive to immigrants selects baldly and without apology.

"Trinidad is in the British Commonwealth. Yet under a new British law, Trinidad is closely restricted. But Johnson's proposed bill would make Trinidad quota-free.

"The President has decried our present stringent quotas for Asiatic immigrants. Australia has no quota at all. It simply excludes anyone of non-European ancestry. And the Japanese government discourages immigration from any country. A spokesman for the Japanese embassy in Washington this month stated simply that the Japanese are of one race and proud of it.

"Although any person may apply for immigration to Israel, that government frankly seeks only an 'ingathering of the Jews.' Last year a Jew who became a Catholic was denied citizenship by an Israeli court . . . .

"Is the President really going to try to satisfy . . . anxious-to-leave home people [of all nations on earth] in the interest of the success of our foreign policy? . . .

"Well, it's our country, too, and when we start writing immigration laws to suit the hungry camel drivers of Upper Malaria, old man history will bust his buttons laughing."

Exceptions for non-quota immigrants written into the present McCarran-Walter Act, and special refugee legislation enacted since the Act was passed, leave present immigration laws far from adequate to protect our nation.

Quotas from nordic countries are not filled, while non-quota immigrants continue to pour in. Quota immigrants totaled 948,334 in the ten-year period ending June 30, 1964, while non-quota immigrants totaled 1,774,367. The table below

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lists a *few* of the nations which annually send us more immigrants than are allowed under their quotas.

Country	Quota Immigrants Allowed, 1954-1964	Immigrants Admitted, 1954-1964
China (and "Chinese persons")	**2050**	**76,290**
Greece	**3050**	**26,660**
Indonesia	**1000**	**16,570**
Italy	**56,660**	**156,850**
Japan	**1850**	**48,870**
Korea	**1000**	**12,500**
Philippines	**1000**	**22,810**
Portugal	**4380**	**27,360**
Spain	**2500**	**12,640**[10]

More than 60% of all immigrants during the past ten years have been persons without occupation.[11] The new legislation demanded by President Johnson (the Celler-Hart bills — HR 2580 in the House, S 500 in the Senate) would admit new hordes to swell the roles of unemployed and unemployables, of welfare recipients, and of criminal delinquents — and to augment the volume of racial and social agitation.

Our society could be submerged under an indiscriminate flood of immigrants. This is what has happened in the past to all prosperous societies when the gates were left open to people who had not helped build, and could not understand, the civilizations they took over.[12]

Instead of liberalizing our immigration laws, we should drastically tighten and strictly enforce them.

FOOTNOTES

(1) "Text of the President's Proposals to Liberalize Immigration Statutes," *The New York Times*, July 24, 1963, p. 12

(2) *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, January 15, 1965, pp. 79-80, 64

(3) *American Immigration Policies: A History*, by Marion T. Bennett, Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C., 1963, 362 pp.

(4) In 1790 (when most negroes in the U. S. were slaves), 19% of the total population were negroes; 13%, in 1880 (15 years after slaves had been freed); 9.5%, in 1930; 9.9%, in 1950; 10.5%, in 1960. In the decade of the 1950's, when there was little negro immigration into the U. S., our negro population increased 25.4%. In the same decade (when approximately 3,000,000 new immigrants were added to the white population), the total increase in white population was 17.5%.

(5) *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to* 1957, U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1960, pp. 7-16

(6) Percentages based on computation of U. S. birth rate, immigration data, and U. S. Census data.

(7)

IMMIGRATION TO U. S. A.

REGION	1820-1880	1881-1964	TOTAL
Northern & Western Europe	8,718,275	11,621,986	20,340,261
Belgium	23,817	171,027	194,844
Denmark	54,405	301,007	355,412
France	316,255	389,331	705,586
Germany	3,052,126	3,870,472	6,922,598
Great Britain	1,949,256	2,721,357	4,670,613
England	962,648	2,018,537	2,981,185
Scotland	174,223	623,819	798,042
Wales	18,879	74,330	93,209
Unspecified	793,506	4,671	798,177
Ireland	2,829,206	1,868,326	4,697,532
Luxembourg	—	2,287	2,287
Netherlands	47,222	309,400	356,622
Norway & Sweden	356,676	1,746,333	2,103,009
Switzerland	89,312	242,446	331,758

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely—help get subcribers for the *Report,* commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Southern & Eastern Europe	270,551	15,231,131	15,501,682
Albania	—	3,885	3,885
Austria-Hungary	80,769	4,280,471	4,361,240
Bulgaria	—	68,989	68,989
Czechoslovakia	—	149,065	149,065
Estonia	—	13,806	13,806
Finland	—	29,009	29,009
Greece	398	532,033	532,431
Italy	81,277	5,010,910	5,092,187
Latvia	—	43,736	43,736
Lithuania	—	36,689	36,689
Poland	16,656	601,403	618,059
Portugal	19,354	280,205	299,559
Rumania	11	176,052	176,063
Russia	43,170	3,345,740	3,388,910
Spain	28,211	165,125	193,336
Turkey	705	368,417	369,122
Yugoslavia	—	125,596	125,596
Africa	1,006	56,183	57,189
Asia	230,053	783,757	1,013,810
Canada	654,660	3,094,156	3,748,816
Latin America	98,555	2,430,385	2,528,940
Central America	1,220	153,813	155,033
Mexico	25,119	1,301,261	1,326,380
South America	8,726	330,440	339,170
West Indies	63,490	644,867	708,357
Australia-New Zealand	9,922	76,375	86,297

Sources: *The Encyclopedia Americana*, 1961 Edition, Volume 27, pp. 336-41; *American Immigration Policies: A History*, by Marion T. Bennett, Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C., 1963, pp. 333-6, 338; *Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*, 1964, Department of Justice, 1964, pp. 42-7; compiled to include displaced persons and refugees admitted since June 25, 1948, but not included as immigrants on official data.

(8) The McCarran-Walter Act provided for the addition to quotas of new nations as they came into existence. The present, 1965, quota is 158,361 immigrants.

(9) "It's Our Country; Let's Keep It," by Jenkin Lloyd Jones, *The Evening Star*, Washington, D. C., February 4, 1965

(10) "Some Insights on Immigration," text of speech by U. S. Representative Michael A. Feighan (Dem., Ohio), to the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., February 4, 1965, 12 pp.

(11) *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1964, U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1964, p. 95

(12) For additional information on the effects of immigration, see the newly published book *Invasion Alert*, by Mary Barclay Erb. This book is available from the American Committee on Immigration Policies, Suite 225, The Dodge House, 20 E Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Price: $1.50.

For prices on single and multiple copies of this *Report*, see bottom of the first page. How many people do you know who should read this *Report*?

Subscription:	**6 months**	**– $ 6.00**
	1 year	**– $10.00**
1962 Bound Volume		**– $10.00**
1963 Bound Volume		**– $10.00**
1964 Bound Volume		**– $10.00**
The Invisible Government		
Clothback		**– $ 4.00**
Paperbound		**– $ 2.00**
Pocketsize		**– $ 1.00**
The Hope Of The World		**– $ 2.00**
America's Promise		**– $ .50**
The Fearless American		
(L-P Record Album)		**– $ 3.98**
Deacon Larkin's Horse		
(L-P Record Album)		**– $ 3.98**

NAME *(Please Print)*

STREET ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

(Texans Add 2% for Sales Tax)

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, BOX 9538, DALLAS, TEXAS 75214 TAYLOR 1-2303

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED